

SOUTH CAROLINA AND COLONIZATION.

Will South Carolina, that state which is so jealous of the federal government, and fearful that it may transcend its limits, pass over in silence the movements of the present administration in favor of colonization? In the report of the special committee of the Senate of S. Carolina, on the subject of state rights Dec. 12th, 1827, are the following sentiments.

"In a system by which so many political bodies are to be in constant motion, the most trifling aberration of any one, from the circuit in which it is designed to move, breaks up the great design. It thus becomes a high duty in every state legislature, to use its best exertions, to bring back the government to its first principles whenever it departs from the compact and this it may always do, with calmness, with moderation, and yet becoming firmness."

The Committee, in conformity with the report, recommended several resolutions which were adopted by both Houses. Among them were these two.

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society is not an object of national interest, and that Congress has no power, in any way, to patronize or direct appropriations for the benefit of, or to any other society.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested to continue to oppose every increase of the tariff, with a view to protect domestic manufactures &c., and all appropriations in favor of the Colonization Society, or the patronage of the same, either directly or indirectly by the General Government."

In 1828, the Legislature of Georgia, having had the report and resolutions of the S. Carolina Legislature under consideration, passed a resolution of concurrence with the action of the latter body.

We hope that the Senators from these two states will inquire of President Van Buren at the next session of Congress, by what authority, he has made appropriations in favor of the Colonization Society.

Anti-Slavery Meetings.

Week before last, anti-slavery meetings were held on Wednesday and Thursday evenings in the Sixth Presbyterian church. Rev. John Rankin and Rev. J. A. Thome were the lecturers. The interest of the public in the question of slavery is manifestly on the increase. There is a strong disposition to hear, and people are beginning generally, to consider the subject more dispassionately and with candor. The addresses were well adapted to enlighten the public mind, and stimulate to further inquiry. On the following Monday afternoon, Mr. Thome addressed the Ladies' anti-slavery society, in the third Presbyterian church, when nineteen new members were added. On the evening of the same day, he delivered an interesting lecture to a highly respectable audience in the Unitarian church, exhibiting the facts in relation to West India Emancipation.

Every thing in Cincinnati wears an encouraging aspect.

Sixth Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The sixth anniversary will be held, with Divine permission, in the city of New York, on Tuesday, the 7th day of May next. The public exercise will be in BROADWAY TABERNACLE, and commence at ten o'clock A. M. An abstract of the Annual Report will be read, and several addresses delivered by brethren from different parts of the Union. A meeting for business will be held in the Lecture Room of the Tabernacle, in the afternoon, after the public meeting, and be continued, probably, for one or two subsequent days.

All the auxiliaries are requested to send delegates, and members of Anti-Slavery Societies, throughout the country, are invited to attend the anniversary.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Committee of Arrangements.
LEWIS TAPPAN, of
LA ROY SUNDERS, of Arrangements.
N. B. Editors friendly to the cause of human rights, are respectfully requested to give the above notice an insertion in their respective papers.

EFFECTS.—A Kentucky slave holder, who had attended the discussion between Messrs. Blanchard and Gurley, said the other day on board of a steamboat to an elder in the former gentleman's church—"tell Mr. Blanchard that he may congratulate himself on having converted at least one slave holder"—meaning himself.

INFLUENCE OF ABOLITIONISTS.—Abolitionists have always said, that their movements, so far from being insurrectionary, have had a strong tendency to keep down the spirit of insurrection among slaves. We are informed by a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, that one of the highest judicial officers of the nation, himself a slave holder, has lately expressed the same opinion. The agitation, he said, tended to restrain an insurrectionary spirit. The slaves had heard that some effort was on foot in their favor, and they were quiet, in hope it might be successful. But, if no agitation of this kind existed, despair would drive them to violence.

Who can doubt it?

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE—March 15th.

"Mr. Smith, from the majority of the standing committee on the Judiciary, to which had been referred the memorial of John B. Mahan, for remuneration for damages and losses sustained from being subjected to criminal process in the State of Kentucky, upon false grounds; together with petitions to the same effect from citizens of the State, reported unfavorably, asking to be discharged from further consideration of the subject, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their papers; which was agreed to."

This is what we predicted. The rights of our own citizens are trash in the eyes of these "servants."

A LABORIOUS COMMITTEE.—Monday 18th ult., in the Senate, Mr. Walton from the standing committee on the

Judiciary, reported back sundry petitions on the subject of slavery, asking that they lie upon the table, and stating that the labors of the committee have not permitted an investigation and report.

Most considerate, respectful, committee! We pray abolitionists to have patience. So magnanimous, multifarious and infinitely complex were the "labors" of the committee—such as framing bills for the protection of orchards, regulating the supervision of public roads, and changing the

name of John Evans to John Lewis Evans,—that it could not be expected they could find leisure from their solemn employments, to attend to the smaller matters of liberty, slavery, and all that.—Meantime, to show them what they have lost by the failure of this distinguished man, Mr. Walton, to report on their petitions, we subjoin from the Columbus Journal and Register two paragraphs, which, Mr. Gallagher said, were extracted from a report by said gentleman on "the subject of the private infliction of capital punishment." The reader will see that Mr. Walton certainly "labors" very much.

Mr. Walton said:
"It must be acknowledged, that to properly constituted minds, to all the fine, delicate, and humane feelings of the human heart, the very idea much less the public exhibition of punishment for capital crimes is truly appalling and awful, and strikes the senses with horror and utter abhorrence."

"But what is the prayer of the petitioners?—Why, that the execution of criminals shall be within the walls of the prison, and in the presence of a few officers." [Mark the force and sublimity of the following sentence.] "How much more we may deplore the idea of public executions, this proposition to execute privately strikes horror doubly deep to the human heart, and like the foaming cataract, impetuous, rushes with irresistible velocity, the idea of the barbarous executions in the Bastille; what officer whose feelings are less acute than the most abandoned convict, and whose heart is less cold than the massy walls of our Penitentiary, could be prevailed upon in this private manner, to enter the walls of a prison, to execute this retributive sentence of legal murder."

A NEW WORK.

A new book has just been put forth by the Hon. William Jay, entitled "A View of the action of the Federal Government, in behalf of slavery." It is one of the most important works ever issued on the subject of slavery. It contains discussions which must startle the whole nation, if it be not thoroughly narcotized by the slaveholding spirit. To give the reader an idea of the importance of the work, we notice some of the topics, as stated in the table of contents.

FEDERAL RATIO OF REPRESENTATION.—Its operation.—Caused unfair distribution of the Surplus Revenue.—Source of political influence.

EFFORTS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT TO OPRESS AND DEGRADE THE FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR.—Naturalization law.—Military law.—Post-Office law.—Deprived of the rights of suffrage, and rendered ineligible to office in the city of Washington by act of Congress.—Oppressive ordinances of the Corporation of Washington.

INTERFERENCE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE RECOVERY OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—Constitutional provision.—Act of Congress respecting fugitives.—Unconstitutional oppression.—Law in the District of Columbia.—Despotic power of the Marshal.—His interest to sell free men.—Particulars of the sale of persons not known to be slaves.—Practice in Maryland and the District of Columbia contrasted.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND MEXICO FOR THE SURRENDER OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—Extracts from official documents.

INVASION OF FLORIDA, AND DESTRUCTION OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—Official despatches.

COMPENSATION FOR FUGITIVE SLAVES OBTAINED FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Instructions to ministers appointed to treat of peace.—Treaty of Ghent.—Proceedings in the Chesapeake.—Proceedings at Bermuda.—Negotiations in London.—Award of the Emperor of Russia.—Payment by Great Britain.

ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN COMPENSATION FOR SHIPWRECKED SLAVES.—Cargoes of three American ships wrecked in the West Indies.—Demands upon the British Government.—Mr. Stephens's letter.—Extraordinary resolution of the Senate.

THE AMERICAN SLAVE TRADE.—Its cause.—Land and sea.—Many of the victims white men and women.—The trade of Maryland.—In Virginia.—In the District of Columbia.—The trade licensed by the City of Washington.—Constitutional power of Congress to abolish the trade.

DUPPLICATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO THE SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN TRADE.—The trade permitted by the constitution for twenty years, on the demand of the South.—Testimony of Mr. Madison.—Opposite interests of the breeding and the planting States.—Illegal continuance of the trade.—Testimony of members of Congress.—Testimony of Judge Story.—Official testimony.—Collusive bonds taken from traders.—Sale of imported Africans.—Impunity of traders.—Instructions to ministers to the Panama Congress.—Speeches in Congress.—Action in Congress, on a proposition to acknowledge the Republic of Hayti.—Present condition of Hayti.—Extent of American commerce with Hayti.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FREE STATES.—Intimate connection between the North and the South.—Power of the North in the General Government.

Probable influence of the Anti-Slavery agitation on the permanency of the Union.—Rights of the South.—Consequences of violating them.—Consequences of separation.—Conclusion.

"Times change and we change with them."
"But, whatever, in any measure, throws a woman into the attitude of a combatant, either for herself or others—what ever binds her in a party conflict—whatever obliges her in any way to exert coercive influences, throws her out of her appropriate sphere."—Miss Beecher on the Slave-Question, page 102.

"In the present aspect of affairs among us, when every thing seems so tending to disunion and distraction, it surely has become the duty of every female, instantly to relinquish the attitude of a partisan, in every matter of clashing interest, and to assume the office of a mediator, and an advocate of peace."—Id. p. 128.

A Ladies' Colonization society has recently been organized in this place, of which the respected authoress from whose work the above quotations were taken is the devoted secretary. Our Colonization friends begin to understand the high value of woman's influence.

ILLINOIS STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

We are always sure to find some things worthy of special attention, in the proceedings of the anti-slavery society of Illinois. In a late number of the Genius of Emancipation, (which after many necessary delays is at length in successful operation), is a full report of the proceedings of the last annual meeting of this society. We copy the following large extract, containing a number of resolutions, which we hope no reader will fail to examine. Better never were passed.

On motion of Mr. Brown,
Resolved, That the Illinois State Anti-Slavery Society holds its next anniversary at Quincy, Adams Co., on the fourth Wednesday of September, 1839, at nine o'clock A. M.

The business Committee further reported the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That this society become AUXILIARY to the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Resolved, That we view with regret the effort made to strike out from the Constitution of the National Society, that portion of the second Article which affirms, "That the power to abolish slavery resides only in the States in which slavery exists."

It seems to us obvious, that this is the true view of the Constitution of the United States. The fifth article of the Amendment of that instrument was originally proposed by a slave state, and was never understood by any one, when proposed or adopted, to confer on Congress the power of abolishing slavery in the states—and to put such a construction on it, at this time, would justly shake the confidence of the community in the National Society, divide and alienate its best friends, and seriously, if not fatally, obstruct them in the attainment of their benevolent design.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss which the friends of immediate emancipation have sustained in the death of the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, the first Secretary of the Illinois State Anti-Slavery Society, the intrepid defender of the great principles of universal freedom, and the first martyr to freedom of the Press, in the fierce contest with American Slavery.

Resolved, That while we lament his death, we admire the ability with which he defied the grand doctrines set forth in our declaration of national independence; the firmness with which he met the storm raised by the enemies of the freedom of the press; and the unwavering devotion with which he fell and bled on the altar of our common liberties—and that we regard with feelings of unmingled indignation and horror, that corrupt public sentiment which suffered the perpetration of an act that robbed the church of so devoted a minister, and the nation of one of her noblest sons.

Resolved, That England, in the emancipation of her slaves in the West India Islands, gives indubitable evidence of the correctness and power of abolition principles.

Resolved, That the reciprocal good feelings which incidentally obtained between those who had been masters and slaves, in the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, and their continued peace, prosperity, and happiness, bear irresistible testimony to the truth, that immediate emancipation is both politic and safe.

Resolved, That the high estimation in which England is now held for her abolition of slavery, by all civil and enlightened nations, is a corroborative testimony to the truth of God's word, "that righteousness exalteth a nation."

Resolved, That the superior advantages of free labor to slave labor, as experienced in the West Indies, is a motive of self-interest which should be urged by slavery should be immediately abandoned.

Resolved, That we recommend extensive circulation and perusal of the "Emancipator," Kimball, and also the corroborative testimony of Professor Hovey, respecting emancipation in the West Indies.

The Committee on funds made the following report, which adopted; viz:

That two thousand dollars will be necessary to meet the expenses of the Society the ensuing year; and the Committee would recommend that subscriptions be now received of the members of this Society, for raising the above sum; that it be the duty of the General Agents to solicit funds for the same object; and that auxiliary societies be organized in the same manner, and forward the same to the Treasurer of the State Society, and the receipt of it be acknowledged in the Genius of Universal Emancipation.

On motion of B. Lunly,
Resolved, That we highly approve the conduct of the Hon. J. Q. Adams in the Congress of the United States, with respect to his advocacy of the right of petition, and his opposition to the annexation of Texas to this Union.

It was also, on motion,
Resolved, That it is due to the memory of E. P. Lovejoy, that a suitable monument be erected over his grave, by the friends of the cause to which he fell a martyr.

Resolved, That a Committee of five of this body be appointed to attend to this subject, and report at the next anniversary, as to the best mode of effecting it.

The following gentlemen were appointed that Committee, Rev. G. W. Gale, Messrs. C. W. Hunter, H. H. Snow, J. T. Holmes, and E. Wolcott.

The business Committee then presented the following resolutions, which were read, considered, and adopted.

1. **Resolved**, That every human being, from the very laws of his nature, is under the just authority of God, and as under sacred obligations to live for him, and to use all his powers of body and of mind, and all that he may acquire by their use, in his service.

2. The claims of God upon each individual of the human race, are superior to all other claims. All souls are his—of each he is the Creator—for each he has provided redemption, through the blood of his Son, and the means of sanctification through his Spirit. And if any thing can be clear beyond dispute, it is, that to their undivided love and service, his claim is supreme.

3. To suppose that God has ever admitted, for a moment, the existence of a claim on any human being, higher than his own, is both impious and absurd. It implies that the eternal ruler of all nations has a right to rob himself of the service of the creatures whom he has made, and for whom he has provided redemption.

4. To suppose the bible sanctions, or does not condemn, the system of American Slavery, is both impious and absurd; for it is notorious that this system pretends to give to every slave owner, the right entirely to disregard the immortal nature of man, and to compel him, without redress, to disregard and disobey the known will of God;—and that as it regards the marriage union, it has, by public law, put it entirely out of the power of all American slaves, to obey the will of God, and rendered it inevitable that they should live in a state of concubinage or prostitution;—and that it sanctions and defends the daily commission of the most atrocious crimes.

5. That these results of the system of American Slavery, are not abuses or accidental results of the system, but its natural and legitimate consequences—consequences which have, in all ages of the world, and in all countries uniformly flowed from the impious principle, that man, made in the image of God, may be by law reduced to a mere article of merchandise, or a means of acquiring wealth.

6. Therefore, to maintain that the Bible sanc-

tions idolatry, fornication, adultery, drunkenness and murder, is no more derogatory or insulting to the divine author, than to maintain that it sanctions the system of American Slavery;—for none of these crimes are more clearly against the revealed will of God, or the nature of right and wrong, than the avowed and fundamental principle of Slavery, and its daily, universal, and fatal results.

That even if it could be shown that the Bible sanctions the system of American Slavery, it would no more prove it to be right, than it would prove that adultery, murder, and stealing to be right; could it be proved that the Bible sanctions them. The only possible effect of proving that the Bible sanctions slavery would be, to prove that it has forfeited its claims to be considered a message from a God of justice and of truth.

8. That nothing tends so directly to produce infidelity, and to dishonor and disgrace christianity, and the church, and to paralyze the whole power of the truth, as the attempt by numerous christians and ministers of the gospel, to sustain a system so unrighteous, by claiming for it the sanction of the will of God.

9. That the prevalence of this system in so large a portion of our land, tends directly to paralyze the moral sense of the whole nation, by accustoming one part to violate the fundamental principles of right, and the other to witness their violation without any appropriate emotions of holy indignation or expression of rebuke,—by arraying, on a great scale, the love of gain against the voice of conscience; and also by making all parts of the nation more or less concerned in the profits of this guilty system;—also by a continual interchange of population between the two parts,—also by uniting them so closely in ties of political and civil interests.

10. That as all parts of the nation have a deep and vital interest in the public morals of the whole, and also in the question whether God and his gospel shall be honored and obeyed, or exposed to public derision and contempt;—and, in short, whether the nation shall enjoy the smiles, or encounter the wrath of Almighty God,—so have they a deep and vital interest in the great question of the continuance or extermination of the system of American Slavery. And that they not only have a sacred right to employ reason, and truth, and prayer, for its removal, but are under sacred obligations to God and to man to do so.

11. That though in one aspect, the abolition of slavery is a political subject, yet in its true and important aspect, it is a religious subject, involving the great and most fundamental question of right, which this or any other nation was ever called to settle;—involving also the question whether we, as a nation, and as states, will carry out our legislation to that of God, or on to defy his authority, resist his purposes, and encounter his wrath.

12. That the causes of the resistance to the truth on this subject, are not the want of abundant evidence that immediate emancipation is practicable, safe, and a duty; but either prejudice or misapprehension, or selfish but groundless fear of pecuniary loss, or an unbelieving apprehension of some future evil consequences, or criminal and unchristian prejudice against the people of color.

13. So long as the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth, and has all hearts and events in his hands, even a regard to consequences calls for implicit obedience to his will, with unlimited confidence in his power to protect and bless those nations who yield him a joyful obedience, and to curse with words unutterable all who defy his authority and despise his power.

14. That the greatest source of apathy among christians, and timidity among ministers of the gospel, is a practical atheism on this whole subject;—as if it were purely a political question, in which God took no interest, and on which he has no feeling;—and hence the abominable doctrine that it is criminal on this subject to outrage public sentiment, or to produce excitement, however corrupt and opposed to good that public sentiment may be.

15. That all the christians of our country need to be aroused to a more distinct and simple hearted acknowledgment of the authority of God, on all questions of politics, morals, and religion, on the basis of the simple truth, that all power is of God, and that he has given to nobody of men the power to rule themselves on principles that war with his own government and laws, and that human society, in all its departments, can never be perfected or gain its true ends, until subordinated to the known will of God.

16. That this devotion of Christians to God, and the unity, energy and courage, needed to carry out to a successful result the great cause in which we are engaged, can result only from earnest and fervent prayer for the more abundant effusion of the Spirit of God, and universal and unremitting efforts to elevate the standard of personal holiness throughout the church; and that the attainment of this is absolutely essential, at all times, to the successful prosecution and consummation of every great work of God.

17. We earnestly recommend to all engaged in this great cause, to give the subject of the elevation of personal holiness, the first place in their minds; and to subordinate all else to it, as the surest means of securing the end at which they aim, especially that, they watch unto prayer, and in language and conduct, at all times, exhibit the spirit of meekness and of love, whilst they no less carefully maintain the spirit of courage, decision, power and a sound mind.

18.—That we recommend that, by general agreement, some day be fixed on, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, throughout our land, on the subject of American Slavery, in which a special effort should be made to bring the subject before the mind of the nation as it now presents itself to the mind of Almighty God, and implore his aid to arouse the nation to a sense of their guilt and danger, and urge them to a speedy discharge of duty in the fear of God.

The resolutions, below, were offered by J. J. Mitts, and adopted.

Resolved, That we regard the intellectual and moral improvement of the free people of color, of the first importance in carrying out the doctrines of this Society. And we therefore recommend to its members, that they treat this oppressed class of our fellow citizens with that attention and affectionate regard, which will inspire the sure hope of their future devotion.

Resolved, That we recommend to all christians, to observe the monthly concert of prayer for the oppressed and free people of color, on the last Monday of each month.

Resolved, That we regard the course pursued by some churches of the Redeemer, in excluding slaveholding ministers from their pulpits, and slaveholding professors of religion from their communion, as eminently adapted to teach our southern brethren the enormity of the sin.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to transmit to the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, a copy of the resolution on the subject of fasting and prayer, and request of the members of the Society.

That the minutes of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee, for publication.

That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the citizens of Farmington, for their kindness and benevolence, in their gratuitous accommodations offered to its members.

The business of the Meeting, having now been disposed of, it was, on motion, resolved to adjourn.

E. WOLCOTT, Pres.

O. LOVEJOY, }
T. LEEVENCOTT, } Secretaries.

For the Philanthropist.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

WORKING OF EMANCIPATION, IN JAMAICA.

Extract of a letter from a missionary to Dr. Wm. Peck of this city. Dated Dec. 26, 1828. Many of the citizens of Cincinnati will remember Mr. Fitch who left this place for Jamaica last year.

"But I suppose I have not spoken of the subject which excites deepest interest among our friends, I mean the working of emancipation. Just as we look America a report was beginning to circulate that the people were in commotion, and threatened to bring the proprietors to terms by force; that the Governor had resigned," etc. I can assure that the venerable Governor still sits in his official chair, the friend of the missionary and the people, willing to abide the calumny of the public for the sake of doing right. As to employing force to bring the proprietors to terms the people have a better way. When the employer wishes to oppress the laborer in his wages, as has often been the case, the laborer says to him; "Massa; don't you member two years ago when you hire me out, you go fore magistrate and swear me worth four bits (50 cts.), a day, and now you offers me 10 pence? Ho!" That is all he has to say. Not only is there a disposition to oppress the people in this way, but while they are charged 50 cts. a week for their huts and provision grounds (which grounds are often 5 or 6 miles from home and on the side of a mountain where an American would think one would require both hands hold of the bushes to stand,) half as much more is often added for each pickaninny. There is much that is clandestine about the management of the overseers. Though there is law for the protection of the people, the overseers and proprietors often take advantage of their ignorance to wrong them with impunity. But one is ready to ask, is not such a course prejudicial to the interests of the planter? There is this fact—Many of the properties are owned by gentlemen residing in England, and the oversight of business is committed to persons residing in the Island. Now it is the belief of good men that some if not many of these overseers, are doing what they can to injure their proprietors, that presently they may be able to purchase them, at a greatly reduced price. On those properties where the managers have a desire to preserve their value they begin to see that it is for their interest to be just; and thus the people are becoming more and more industrious. But it is not to be expected that a nation of long oppressed slaves will at once set on an enviable example for freedom. I think few of the people are idle, but many are at work for themselves. You might see them in droves an hour before daylight, each with a basket of yams, coon, plantain, banana, or oranges weighing from thirty to fifty pounds, which they carry on their heads to Kingston, from the mountains 20 miles away. Some who have saved a little money are purchasing small pieces of ground for themselves. I rejoice in that. No one can tell how much the planter will be benefited by emancipation, and it requires no prophet to foresee the advantages which will result to a nation of crushed and afflicted bondmen.

affectionately yours

J. M. FITCH.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

SIR:—I am represented by Mr. Blanchard in his speech, published in your last paper, as having "solemnly declared George Bushrod Washington was a criminal in the sight of God." This charge I must deny and repel; as I cannot permit any sanction by my name, to a violation of the rights and character of the venerable dead.

I admitted in the late debate, (what I doubt not all humane and christian men at the south as well as the north admit) that for a man voluntarily and unnecessarily to separate the husband and wife was criminal; and that slavery being an institution of the State, and of such separation might occur without the consent of the master; and of course that where his power in such case ceased so like wise must his responsibility—such at least was the ideal designed to express.

Judge Washington sold a number of his slaves, and for this published his reasons. His letter I have not, nor have I read it for many years. I hope it will be published. Are my impressions erroneous that he represents the sale to have been made with the consent and for the advantage of these slaves? Has Mr. Blanchard any evidence that in this sale, families were "forcibly separated" and from "motives of gain"? If the sanctity of the grave is to be invaded, and the reverend form of him who was honored, for private virtues and christian devotion, the associate of MARSHALL on the bench, and sustaining with dignity and reputation through a long life, the immortal name of WASHINGTON, be dragged forth to infamy, I demand the proofs of charges he but an inference from the fact that Judge Washington sold slaves, it will be another item to swell the already numerous mass of facts that show, how the intoxication of some one idea blinds the eyes of reason to honor, justice, and truth, and over one and all cast down and trodden in the dust, every man possessed by it in the very fury of the passions.

R. R. GURLEY.

For the Philanthropist.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

BELLEFONTAINE, March 2d, 1839.

Dear Sir:—We have learned with deep mortification and regret that our legislature have passed the bill of abominations requiring "all who hear the sound of the dulcimer, harp, sacbut and all kinds of music" (viz. the cries for help of the fatherless and the stranger) "to fall down and worship the Golden image what they have set up, and whose falleth not down and worshippeth shall be cast into the midst of a burning fiery furnace—such is the decree, but we are not careful to answer in this matter. Our God is able to deliver us out of their hand, and he will deliver us, if not, we will not bow down to the image of slavery. We have "counted the cost," and though fine imprisonment and damages await us, yea even death, we know who has said "fear not those that can kill the body, and after that have no more power, but fear Him who after the body is dead can cast the soul into Hell, yea I say unto you fear Him."

This addition to the Black laws of Ohio is received here, almost as you would desire; there are at least nine tenths of the citizens who condemn it; indeed I have heard of but one intelligent person who sustains it. We circulated a petition for its repeal, one day, and about two thirds of those to whom it was presented signed it. We are in fine spirits for the good cause. We think the Kentucky delegation have done nobly. Should the matter work as well elsewhere, as in this region, they will have done more to propagate abolition than 100 lectures on a winter's lecturing; indeed we hope they may yet regret that they did not learn wisdom from the son of Hammedatha.

But the foolishness of God is wiser than man, and the weakness of God is stronger than man; let us therefore exalt the King of Heaven. All whose works are Truth, and his ways Judgment, and those who work in pride, he is able to abuse. Yea He makes the wrath of man to praise him.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

"The slaves are here"—the true enquiry is, what is to be done with them?—In answer to this question, Mr. Clay sets forth the magnitude of value attached to these same slaves, as property. The incorporation of this value with all property and all business in the section of the country where it exists. He then points, in the glowing colors which his imagination is so fruitful, and which he can embody in the most stirring language, the en-

ormities which must result from any attempt to disturb the present condition of this property. This done, he asks, "is it not best for both parties that the existing state of things should be preserved, instead of exposing them to the horrible strifes and contests which would inevitably attend immediate abolition?" And upon this ground he justifies slavery "in the eyes of all christendom."

It will be seen that Mr. Clay disposes of the whole matter, and claims for slavery a perpetual existence in the country. Its property ramifications enlarge, strike deeper and spread wider every day. If because of their present magnitude, it is best to preserve them as they are, to yield before "the force of circumstances," and appeal to necessity for our "justification in the eyes of all christendom," it is clear that slavery can never be extirpated from the country. If the positions of Mr. Clay are conceded, slave property must remain forever among us. Even his own prophecy, that in one hundred and fifty or two hundred years the colored race would be extinguished in our country, must be abandoned—slavery is irrevocably one of our institutions.

I am not prepared for this conclusion. It is not a condition of things contemplated by the founders of our present governments, as is evinced by the restriction upon it, in the North West territory. It is not a condition of things adapted to the present state of christian nations. It is not a condition of things convenient or acceptable for our own social relations. It is, a dark spot on our political horizon, which shades the proclaimed freedom of our institutions. It is an odious disturber of all our internal relations, a corrupter of our morals, a defiler of our religion, an intruder of our courts of justice and of our legislative halls, shedding its darkening, its blighting influence upon every thing it touches. It is too pregnant of evil to be received as an improvable fact. At least I am not to be driven to this conclusion by mobbish violence, seduced into it by religious temporizing, or persuaded to adopt it by the blandishments of oratory. My heart is full of the conviction that slavery is doomed, throughout the christian world.

The sum of value and the ramifications of interests stand as the advance stumbling blocks, in the pathway of Mr. Clay. His estimates of these are all mere assumptions. How have they grown up? What is their foundation? They owe all to the compact of insurance, in the constitution of the United States. But for this underwriting of slavery, it would probably have withered and died. The use made of it has operated to verify and expand that which it was intended, barely to tolerate. Its future use may instantly depreciate the thing it has cherished into embarrassing and inconvenient capability. The conviction of this truth, the apprehension of its consequences, constitute the touchstone of the slaveholders' easy exultation. Hence his pertinacity to silence discussion every where, but particularly in Congress. Hence his conjurations of arsenals and murders and desolation. He has used his endorsement of insurance to build up his favorite institution to a monumental magnitude. He would make it mountainous. Already its obstructions are too numerous to pass. We claim to pass, to explore—to discuss—to examine our obligations—their extent, and the use that has been made of them.—We must not be deluded from doing this, by the influence of a name, or by the sophistries or embellishments of eloquence.—Cin. Gaz.

Mr. Clay's Speech.

The owners of slave property are asked to hold conference with their fellow-citizens, as to its general usefulness, its guaranties and its perpetuity.—This argument is met with a flat denial, that any citizens, but those of the slave states, have any right to make inquiries on the subject. It is their own affair. But this high ground is too clearly untenable for argument. It has hitherto been maintained by denunciation. This has failed to impose silence upon the voice of investigation, and another gorgon of intimidation is conjured up. VALUES! Mr. Clay adjusts these at TWELVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. Upon the assumption of this staggering estimate, he proceeds thus to overwhelm his antagonists.

"If, therefore, these ultra abolitionists are seriously determined to pursue their scheme of immediate abolition, they should at once set about raising a fund of \$1,200,000,000, to indemnify the owners of slave property. And the taxes to raise that enormous amount can only be justly assessed upon

MISCELLANEOUS.

The late Congress: National Morals.

In our last, we referred to some of the peculiar Acts of the late Congress. We shall now briefly comment on its character, as a representative of the morals and manners of the American Nation.

Unquestionably, the majority of any Congress, leave a numerous body of constituents behind them, who, either as men or citizens, in virtue or talents, character or reputation, are superior to themselves. Still, they are the Representatives of the people, and by the great public of mankind, will be regarded as samples of that people. It may be fairly said, too, they are representatives of the average national character. How, then, does that Congress appear in the eyes of intelligent men? Let us refer to the public business. The last session of Congress was about three months. During that time, the reference to the proper Committees of the several parts of the President's Message was under debate, but the reference was never made! But few laws, of any description, were passed; and among those not acted upon, were some of the most important to the interests of the country. The session was wasted in partisan disputes, in personal controversies, in vain bravadoes, and in the discussion of selfish and impracticable schemes. In this manner, time passed, till, at the close of the session, the American Congress is found sitting during the Sabbath day, for the transaction of its ordinary business! It may be said that this was an act of necessity. But, if so, what made it necessary? Nothing but the previous disregard of the public interest, and the waste of time during the entire session. The necessity was one of their own creation. However widely men may differ as to the mode of keeping the Sabbath day, they very generally agree, that it is neither right nor proper to be engaged in the ordinary transactions of business, on the day held sacred to the service of religion. A decent regard to the opinions of others, should exert a restraint even on the most licentious individual; much more on the representatives of a people, of whom a great majority profess to observe the Sabbath day.

But, passing this by, let us see the manners of this body? We find its leading members, of both parties, engaged in mutual abuse, which knows no limit, but the limits of the language. One member deals in the vocabulary of the lowest grog shop; another replies in language less coarse, but in sentiment equally vulgar; while a third flourishes in all the rhodomontade of a braggart, about the "honors" which lies in the "chivalry" of a pistol, and the morality of a boy's knife. In the meantime, Washington affords more an ordinary means of vicious rivalry. Without the control of either family or constituents, it is easy to see what may be the private life of one, who, having no principle, is released from the only restraint upon his conduct, the opinion of others. On some of the most important occasions of the session, more than one-third of the members were absent, while rumor represents their conduct on the last night of the session, as that of a rowdy club.

If such are the morals and manners of Congress, what are the manners and morals of the people? There is but one rule for those who would save their country from disgrace and ultimate ruin, by the prevalence of corruption. He who would act the patriot, must make his allegiance to virtue, higher than his allegiance to party. He must make it a principle to select the good and wise as his candidates, and leave the doctrine of expediency in bargaining for the votes of the bad, with those who love popularity more than their country.—*Cin. Chronicle.*

From Mexico.

By the arrival of the brig *Atar*, (formerly the *Huribide*), we have received news from Vera Cruz some days later than that brought by the *Walter*. The *Atar* Gull formerly belonged to the Mexican navy, was captured by the French at San Juan de Ulloa, and was given up by Admiral Baudin.

The most important portion of her news is the arrival at Vera Cruz of two diplomatic agents, General Guadalupe Victoria and Manuel Gortiza, charged by the Mexican Government to treat with Admiral Baudin on the cessation of hostilities. As soon as the latter heard of their arrival at Vera Cruz, he left Anton Lizardo for that place in the frigate *Nereide*; he was received at Vera Cruz with a salute from the cannon on the forts. The Mexican envoys, Admiral Baudin and the English ambassador, Mr. Packenham, repaired on board the English frigate *La Pique*, to discuss the basis of the proposed treaty.

We are unimpressed as to the result of the first conference, but we have good reason to infer from the tenor of the official letters brought by the *Atar* Gull, that there was no obstacle to the smoothing all difficulties, and that Vera Cruz would soon be re-opened to trade.

We await the arrival of the *Water Witch*, which was to sail from Vera Cruz for this place three or four days after the *Atar* Gull; she will probably bring us the result of the conference.

The following anecdote, is contained in the closing paragraph of the great work of Madison, giving the debates of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States:

Whilst the last members were signing, Dr. Franklin looked towards the President's chair, at the back of which a rising sun happened to be painted, observed to a few members near him that painters had found it difficult to distinguish in art a rising sun from a setting sun.

"I have," said he, "often, and often, in the course of the session, and the vicissitudes of my hopes and fears as to this issue, looked at that behind the President without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting. But now, at length, I have the happiness to know, that it is a rising, and not a setting sun."

ERROR CORRECTED BY EXPERIENCE.—Mr. Sturge, in his speech at Leeds, tells us that:

"Fifty years ago a few leading friends of the negro contended together which should be the object of their attack—slavery or the slave trade, and under the idea that if the traffic were put down slavery would cease, they resolved to petition for the abolition of the former. To that resolution Granville Sharpe was opposed, and he (Mr. Sturge) knew that their deaths both Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Zachary Macaulay agreed that his view had been right and their own erroneous."

Such men as Wilberforce and Macaulay could acknowledge their error, and retract it, when proved. But our American great men, both in church and state, still cling to the idea, that having enacted laws against the slave trade, we have done all our duty toward the annihilation of slavery itself. The modern abolition movements in both have avoided that ancient error, by striking, as Wesley said, "at the root of this complicated villany."—*Emancipator.*

NEW YORK AGAINST THE GAG.—The New York House of Representatives have adopted, by a vote of 70 to 44, a series of resolutions, condemning and "solemnly protesting against the Atherton gag, as a violation of the rights of the people" of that state, declaring that while they "recognize the peculiar rights of other members of this confederacy," they "cannot consent to interfere with the rights of the people" of New York; and requesting the representatives of that state in Congress, "to use their best exertions to cause the Atherton resolution to be rescinded." The last resolution of the series requests the Governor to "transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and also to the Governors of each of the United States, with a request that the same be laid before their respective Legislatures."—*Penn. Freeman.*

KIDNAPING.—The Alexandria Gazette of Saturday morning says:—"An arrest was made on Tuesday last, on a charge of kidnaping. The persons implicated are from the neighborhood of Baltimore."

LITTLE DELAWARE MOVING.—Three hundred and nineteen women of the city of Wilmington have petitioned the Legislature for the abolition of slavery throughout the state. The petition of course was rejected in a contemptuous manner, but the spirit of Liberty, once awake, is not to be daunted by Legislative rebuffs. We hail this movement of the women of Wilmington as an earnest of better things to come. The agitation of the slavery question in Delaware will go on. Discussion will be elicited—light will be poured upon the subject, and the yearning of the state will, by and by, begin to see the folly of sanctioning a system that builds up an oppressive aristocracy at the expense of the laboring people, and impoverishes the many for the enrichment of the few.—*Christian Witness.*

GERMAN AGENT.—The Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society for the Eastern Division have appointed C. F. Stoltmeyer to labor as an anti-slavery agent among the German population of that section of the state.—*Id.*

THE VOTE FOR CONVENTION.—From a report made to the House of Representatives of Kentucky, by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, it appears that the number of qualified voters in the State, according to the Assessor's books for 1838, (exclusive of the county of Carroll, from which the Commissioner's books have not been returned to the Auditor) is 104,622. In favor of a Convention there were 28,175 votes. Majority against it, 48,273.—*Western Protector.*

SHAMUS.—Resolutions against Atherton's Gag have been indefinitely postponed by the Rhode Island Legislature, by a vote of 25 to 20. The prominent supporter of the gag act, and opponent of the anti-slavery cause, was John Whipple, of Providence. History shall make his name infamous. Abolitionists of Rhode Island! remember that man—and wake up to the discharge of the high and solemn obligations now imposed upon you!—*Liberator.*

One thousand School Houses have been built or are now building in Ohio, under the new Common School Law of the State.

An exciting slave case was decided on Friday last before Judge Hopkinson. A black man, who had resided here for twenty-three years, and aged about sixty, was claimed by a person from Maryland as his slave. The Judge decided that the proof was not sufficiently made out, and ordered the man to be liberated.—*Phil. Sentinel.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The Misses Blackwell will be happy to receive young Ladies, either as Permanent Boarders, Day Boarders, or Daily Pupils, at their Establishment on Symmes st., (East Third), Cincinnati, and feel confident that their system of tuition will commend the approbation of those who entrust to them the education of their daughters. 9—tf.

JUST RECEIVED.

FRESH proof of the superior efficacy of the Watania, in all affections of the lungs.
Extract of a letter from an Agent in Worcester, Mass.:—"The demand for Watania is increasing. Every one who recommends it to others. The daughter of Mr. Cox, one of our most respectable citizens, had a severe cough for three or four weeks, and obtaining no relief, made trial of the Watania, and in two or three days was entirely cured. Mr. Barker, the gentleman who has had the Watania for 10 years, whenever he feels the first prelude of returning disease, takes about half a wine glass full of Watania, and obtains immediate and entire relief."
Who then a slight cold leads to incurable affection of the lungs? Who will delay applying for a medicine so uniformly successful?

For sale, wholesale and retail, at Apothecary's Hall, 19 Main street, Cincinnati. PECK & CO., February 20th.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Persons having claims against the estate of Eliza Anthony, deceased, are requested to present the same legally proven within one year. JAMES CRANE, Adm'r., Cincinnati, March 12, 1839. 8—4w.

MONEY IN ENGLAND.

Persons wishing to procure money from any part of England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, by instructing their friends to remit it through their Bankers to the account of Thomas Emery with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. London can receive the cash in Cincinnati, or elsewhere if desired, as soon as advised. When the money is paid to the English Bankers, the names of the parties for whose use it is designed must be particularly stated. THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, 11 East Fourth St.

THE COLORED AMERICAN.
Published weekly by Messrs. Ray and Bell, New York, No. 161, Duane st.; edited by Rev. Samuel E. Cornish. Terms—\$2 00 per annum in advance.

THE CHRISTIAN WITNESS.
Edited by William H. Burleigh, is published by the Executive Committee of the Western Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, every Wednesday, at No. 7, Fifth street, at \$2 00 per year, in advance; \$2 50 if not paid until the expiration of six months after the time of subscribing; and \$3 00 if not paid until the end of the year.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FREEMAN.
Edited by John G. Whittier, is published by the Eastern District Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society of Pennsylvania, every Fifth day, at the Anti-Slavery Office, 29 N. Ninth st. below Arch. Price of subscription, \$2 00 per annum, payable, always, in advance. \$5 00, in advance, will pay for one copy three years.

THE LIBERATOR.
Edited by W. L. Garrison, published by Isaac Knapp, Boston, No. 120, Cornhill. Terms—\$2 50 payable in advance—\$3 00 in three months from time of subscribing.

EMANCIPATOR.
Edited by J. Leavitt, and published at New York, by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Terms—\$2 00 payable in advance.

THE FRIEND OF MAN.
Edited by Wm. Goodell, and published at Utica, N. Y., by U. C. Rogers, under the direction of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society. Terms—\$2 50 if paid within the year.

ZION'S WATCHMAN.
Edited by La Roy Sunderland; published by George Storer, New York City. Terms—\$2 00 payable in advance.

HERALD OF FREEDOM.
Published at Concord, New Hampshire, edited by N. P. Rogers. Terms—\$1 00 payable in advance.

ADVOCATE OF FREEDOM.
Published monthly by the Maine Anti-Slavery Society, at New Brunswick. Terms—50 cts. payable in advance.

CHARTER OAK.
Published monthly by the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Society. Terms—50 cts. per annum.

HUMAN RIGHTS.
Published monthly, at New York. Terms—25 cts. per annum.

Spirit of Roger Williams.
Published by the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society, for gratuitous distribution, sold by the quantity.

Christian Journal.
Edited by E. W. Chester, New York. Terms—\$3 00 a year in advance.

National Refrimer.
Published monthly at Philadelphia, Edited by W. Whipple. Terms—\$1 00 a year in advance.

Voice of Freedom.
Published weekly at Montpelier, Vermont; Edited by C. L. Knapp. Terms—\$2 00 a year, payable in advance.

Genius of Universal Emancipation.
Published weekly by B. Lundy, Editor, at Hennepin, Illinois. Terms—\$1 50 per annum.

Anti-Slavery Lecturer.
Published by the New York State Anti-Slavery Society, Edited by Wm. Goodell. Terms—25 cents per annum.

PIANO FORTES.

Of very superior style, from the House of Stoddard & Co., N. York, also a large and fashionable assortment of Vocal and Instrumental Music, just received by Miss Blackwell, and for sale at her residence on East Third st., between Lawrence and Pike. January 21.

THE ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS.

250,000. TRUMAN & SMITH.
Book Publishers, 150 Main street Cincinnati.—Co. the publishing of the Eclectic Series of School Books. President McGuffey and others. No School Book prize in the United States has received an equal patronage. In the short time the series has been before the public, about Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand copies have been published. The great excellence of these books for the instruction of Educators, and they are generally adopted as standard class books in the schools of Western and Southern States.

Two highly important works—Professor Mansfield's "Political Grammar," and Miss Beecher's "Moral Instructor," have recently been added to the series. November 20th, 1838. 44—3w.

NEW PUBLICATION.

Trial of Rev. J. B. MAHAN, for Felony, in the Mason Circuit Court of Kentucky; commencing on Tuesday, the 13th, and terminating on Monday, the 10th of November, 1838. Reported by Joseph B. Reid and Henry R. Reid, Esqrs., of Maysville, Ky.

THIS is a very important document—great principles were involved in this case; and here the reader will find them clearly stated, and decisively settled. The Judge in his charge and decision; and the counsel in their speeches, have gone over the whole ground; and hence, have given a great amount of important information, in respect to the case, and the state of the law. This document should be spread far and wide—it will do much directly and indirectly for Abolition. It can be sent by mail, or by the quantity, in other ways. Will not our friends in New York, in Boston, in Philadelphia, in Pittsburgh, in London, and throughout our State, send in their orders for this "TRIAL"? Now is the time, while the River remains open.

Single copy—25 cts. A considerable reduction to those who purchase by the quantity. PUB. AGENT.

J. & G. LAMB,

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MANUFACTURERS.
No. 214 Main st., East side, between 5th and 6th.

We, the subscribers, most respectfully acknowledge the liberal patronage that we have hitherto received from our friends and the public, in the above business, for which we gratefully return our thanks. And, as our object is to combine in all our goods, *usefulness, strength and durability*, with *cheapness*, we feel confident that, by unremitted attention to business, we shall be able to produce such articles as will not fail to secure future patronage.

We therefore beg leave to inform them, that we have still continued to have constantly on hand, a good assortment of *Harness, Saddles, Trunks, &c.*, with every variety of *Carriage and Plowing Gear*, which are made from the best materials by competent workmen, at our own Manufactory. Also, imported *English Bridles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs*, with a general assortment of *Whips*, and other articles too tedious to mention.

All Orders shall be minutely attended to, and executed with the greatest possible dispatch. —THOMAS CASH, Cincinnati, November 20th, 1838. 44—tf.

TO PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE.
A Farm of 80 acres, situated near the McAdams road, six miles from town, with 60 acres in cultivation, a frame house having four rooms and a cellar; also a frame barn 66 by 40 feet, a log house and a garden with 15 to 20 fruit trees. The land is rolling, fertile, and well-watered with springs.

A Fertile Farm of 63 acres, situated in a healthy region, eight miles from town, well calculated for a Country Seat, having 38 acres in cultivation, an excellent well-finished brick house with 8 rooms, a cellar, and a porch; also a commodious frame barn with cow and poultry houses; likewise a carriage house, a brick smoke house, a two story log house, an excellent garden with every variety of choice shrubs, fruit trees and vines; also a paddock with many quinces, plums, peaches and other fruit trees; and a large orchard with natural and choice grafted trees. The land is favorably situated for culture, is well watered with springs, and the neighborhood is healthy and respectable.

A Farm of 80 acres, situated six miles from town, upon the Ohio, having 40 acres in tillage, a small orchard, a log house and many springs. The soil is rich and consists of upland and bottom land. It is eligibly located for a Country Seat, having good buildings and delightful views of the river and the Kentucky hills.

A good Farm of 200 acres, situated 1 mile from the Ohio and 76 from town, having 100 acres in cultivation, an extensive orchard, several cellars and many springs. The land is fair quality and very well suited for cultivation.

A desirable Farm of 166 acres, situated 10 miles from town upon a road, having 100 acres in culture, a good frame house with 14 rooms and a cellar; also an extensive farm with quinces, plums, peaches and other fruit trees; and a large orchard with natural and choice grafted trees. The land is favorably situated for culture, is well watered with springs, and the neighborhood is healthy and respectable.

A Farm of 160 acres, situated 10 miles from town, upon the Ohio, having 80 acres in cultivation, an excellent brick house, 50 by 36 feet, with 11 rooms, a hall and cellar; also a substantial frame barn 70 by 46 feet, and a large orchard of apple, cherry and peach trees. The land is level, and the neighborhood is healthy and respectable.

A desirable Farm of 270 acres, situated 5 miles from town upon a good road, having 220 acres in cultivation, an orchard of choice grafted fruit trees, apple, peach, pear, plum; also a garden well enclosed, having strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, &c.; and a large orchard of choice apple, pear and cherry trees; likewise a commodious frame house with two beds and a porch, a commodious barn, a brick smoke house, and frame stables and cow house. The land is rich and consists of bottom and upland, a very good farm, and well calculated for a country seat, or dairy, nursery, and market garden purposes.

A Country Seat, with 32 acres of land, situated upon a road, 4 miles from town, with 20 acres in cultivation, a frame house having 7 rooms, a cellar and two porches; also a frame stable, a good carriage house, and a large orchard of choice apple, pear and cherry trees. The land is chiefly in meadow, is rich and rolling.

A good Farm of 70 acres, situated 8 miles from town, near to a McAdams road, having 10 acres in cultivation, an orchard of choice grafted fruit trees, a new brick house with 5 rooms, a cellar, and a porch; also a large frame barn with sheds, cribs and wagon house, two springs and a creek. The land is excellent and eligibly located for culture.

240 acres of very good land, with 150 acres in culture, an orchard of 7 to 8 acres of choice grafted fruit trees, a frame house having 5 rooms and a cellar; also a commodious frame barn, two wells and many springs. The farm is in excellent condition.

A farm of 112 acres, situated upon a good road, 7 miles from town, having 40 acres in tillage, a frame house with 3 rooms, a cellar and two porches; also a frame barn, a well and a nursery of peach and apple trees; likewise bearing cherry, peach, raspberry and currant trees. The land is rich and generally rolling.

A Farm of 180 acres, situated 18 miles from town, and 3 from the Ohio river, having 90 acres in cultivation, a stone house, 40 by 20 feet, with 4 rooms, a hall, and a cellar; also a two story tan house, 34 by 20 feet, and several tan pits; likewise a saw-mill, a frame barn, 50 by 30 feet, and an orchard of 3 acres of choice apple, pear and peach trees. The land is rich, rolling, and well watered with springs and creek.

A desirable Stock Farm of 420 acres, situated upon a turnpike, 28 miles from Lawrenceburg, and 50 from Cincinnati, with 150 acres in cultivation, (chiefly in meadow) an orchard of 4 acres of grafted apple trees, a cider mill and a press; also a frame house having 4 rooms and a porch; likewise a commodious frame barn; also a large log barn, and a new frame shop. The land is eligibly situated for culture, and first rate quality for hay. It is a fine grazing farm, and will be sold at a low rate upon favorable terms.

Very many other FARMS and COUNTRY SEATS for sale. Also, several small tracts without buildings, a few miles from the city.

Eligible HOUSES in various parts of the City, for sale. Citizens and Emigrants are invited to call for full information, which will be given gratis. If by letter, postage paid. Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent. interest upon money, or the best personal security at long period, and at 10 days sight.

Persons desiring of receiving money from England, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, can send their orders to Cincinnati, as soon as the pay is received by the European Bankers.

English and Eastern Bills of Exchange, Gold, and Bank of England notes bought and sold.

Farmers and Citizens wishing to dispose of their estates will incur no expense unless gains be effected.

The views of poor Emigrants promoted without cost.

Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, Fourth st., East of Main.

Anti-Slavery Office Removed.

The Anti-Slavery Office is removed to the East side of Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets—over Mr. Rayne's shoe store, and nearly opposite Church Alley.

NEW BOOKS.

Just arrived from New York, a large supply of Books, Pamphlets, Tracts, Anti-Slavery Letter Paper, &c., comprising almost all kinds, among the best Anti-Slavery publications. The great excellence of these books for the instruction of Educators, and they are generally adopted as standard class books in the schools of Western and Southern States.

Miles' Compound Extract of TOMATO PILLS.

WE are happy to acknowledge the growing interest manifested by an enlightened and discriminating public in the success of the TOMATO Medicine.

The fact that we make known to the faculty its elements, and explain to them, upon inquiry, every thing in relation to the *modus operandi*, which it is all-essential should be known, to enable the physician to understand fully what is acting, and of course to know the results, which should follow, with the same degree of certainty, that he can know them in the administration of any other article, removes from it every suspicion of quackery, and places it on a par with other important remedial agencies. Consequently there is no physician who, having tested its operation and efficacy in the removal of disease, may not prescribe the Compound TOMATO Extract with as much propriety as he can prescribe a preparation which has his simple compound.

To puff our medicine into general use, has never made any part of our plan of action; and our friends who have noticed our communications, will absolve us of any such attempt. We believe it to possess as valuable medicinal properties, and as great a therapeutic influence over the system, as any other simple or compound preparation to be found in the materia medica. But it has been our object to bring it before the public, principally by means of submitting it to the scrutiny and experience of those who must be the judges of its merits or demerits, and of the satisfaction of the physicians. We were willing, after a fair trial, to abide by their decision, and we have not been disappointed in the result.

Unlike the thousand secret nostrums of the day, this article does not depend upon the secret and investigation of physicians, but rather courts it. If, therefore, there is any compound preparation put up for general and family use, which should be encouraged and extensively patronized by the medical profession, it is the genuine TOMATO Medicine; and we trust we shall, long, have the satisfaction of seeing it in general use, and its excellence duly appreciated by all, whose opinion is of any value, however sceptical and prejudiced they may be at present.

April 9th, 1839. 11—tf.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND SADDLERY.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they have just received, direct from the manufacturers in England, a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., consisting in part of—
"English Spring Knife Locks, from 5 to 10 inches
"Carpeners' and Day's Patent Knife Locks, 5 to 9 in.
"do. Hall Door, Night and Dead Locks
"do. Common Mortice Locks and Latches
"Improved Square Latches
"Scott's Spring Long Latches
"Blake's Patent Latches, Norfolk and B. Thumb Latches
"Patent and Common Butt Hinges of all Sizes
"Piercements and Loose Joint Hinges and Broad Butts
"Wood Screws 3-8 & 4 in. of all Nos.
"Hand Rail Screws, Bed Screws, Mill and Timber Screws
"Cut Tacks, Springs, Sparrowbills and Finishing Nails
"Wrought Nails; Nail, Coats and Water Hooks
"Trace Chains
"Halt, Back, Branch, Ox and Log Chains
"Pullocks, Chest, Desk, Trunk, Tilt, Cupboard, Sideboard and Drawer Locks
"Spear, Davenport's, Taylor's and Moulton's Hand, Panel and Ripping Saws
"Iron, Brass and Steel Sawing Machines
"Turning, Iron and Wood do.
"Compass and Key Hole do.
"Circular, Cross-cut, Tilt, Mill, Felow and Veneering do.
"Finner and turning Chisels and Gouges
"Sacket and Mortice Chisels
"A large assortment of Planes and Plane Irons
"Iron, Steel and Steel Blade Squares
"Miller & Willman's, Jacob Williams', Cassata, Kolp's, and other famous Brand Axes
"Hand, Broad, Ship and Cooper's do.
"Coopers' and Carpeners' Adzes
"Hatchets, Hammers, Augers, Gimblets, &c. &c.
"A large assortment of Silver Pencil Cases
"Toilet and other articles of the most fashionable taste
"A large assortment of articles in the Hardware line, too numerous to specify, which, having been selected with great care and bought for cash, they will sell at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit, at their store, No. 18, Main street.

Cincinnati, Oct. 9, 1838. O. DONALDSON & CO.

NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

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